

STRUTS 2 ANNOTATIONS

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/struts_2/struts_annotations.htm

Copyright © tutorialspoint.com

As mentioned previously, Struts provides two forms of configuration. The traditional way is to use the **struts.xml** file for all the configurations. We have seen so many examples of that in the tutorial so far. The other way of configuring Struts is by using the Java 5 Annotations feature. Using the struts annotations, we can achieve **Zero Configuration**.

To start using annotations in your project, make sure you have included following jar files in your **WebContent/WEB-INF/lib** folder:

- struts2-convention-plugin-x.y.z.jar
- asm-x.y.jar
- antlr-x.y.z.jar
- commons-fileupload-x.y.z.jar
- commons-io-x.y.z.jar
- commons-lang-x.y.jar
- commons-logging-x.y.z.jar
- commons-logging-api-x.y.jar
- freemarker-x.y.z.jar
- javassist-.xy.z.GA
- ognl-x.y.z.jar
- struts2-core-x.y.z.jar
- xwork-core.x.y.z.jar

Now let us see how you can do away with the configuration available in the **struts.xml** file and replace it with annotations.

To explain the concept of Annotation in Struts2, we would have to reconsider our validation example explained in [Struts2 Validations](#) chapter.

Here we will take an example of **Employee** whose name and age would be captured using a simple page and we will put two validation to make sure that use always enters a name and age should be in between 28 and 65. So let us start with the main JSP page of the example.

Create main page:

Let us write main page JSP file **index.jsp**, which will be used to collect Employee related information mentioned above.

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
    pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<%@ taglib prefix="s" uri="/struts-tags"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
```

```

<head>
<title>Employee Form</title>
</head>

<body>

    <s:form action="empinfo" method="post">
        <s:textfield name="name" label="Name" size="20" />
        <s:textfield name="age" label="Age" size="20" />
        <s:submit name="submit" label="Submit" align="center" />
    </s:form>

</body>
</html>

```

The index.jsp makes use of Struts tag, which we have not covered yet but we will study them in tags related chapters. But for now, just assume that the s:textfield tag prints a input field, and the s:submit prints a submit button. We have used label property for each tag which creates label for each tag.

Create Views:

We will use JSP file **success.jsp** which will be invoked in case defined action returns SUCCESS.

```

<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
    pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<%@ taglib prefix="s" uri="/struts-tags"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Success</title>
</head>
<body>
    Employee Information is captured successfully.
</body>
</html>

```

Create Action:

This is the place where annotation will be used. Let us re-define action class **Employee** with annotation, and then add a method called **validate()** as shown below in **Employee.java** file. Make sure that your action class extends the **ActionSupport** class, otherwise your validate method will not be executed.

```

package com.tutorialspoint.struts2;

import com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionSupport;
import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.Action;
import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.Result;
import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.Results;
import com.opensymphony.xwork2.validator.annotations.*;

@Results({
    @Result(name="success", location="/success.jsp"),
    @Result(name="input", location="/index.jsp")
})
public class Employee extends ActionSupport{
    private String name;
    private int age;

    @Action(value="/empinfo")
    public String execute()
    {
        return SUCCESS;
    }

    @RequiredFieldValidator( message = "The name is required" )

```

```

public String getName() {
    return name;
}
public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}

@IntRangeFieldValidator(message = "Age must be in between 28 and 65",
                        min = "29", max = "65")

public int getAge() {
    return age;
}
public void setAge(int age) {
    this.age = age;
}
}

```

We have used few annotations in this example. Let me go through them one by one:

- First, we have included the **Results** annotation. A Results annotation is a collection of results. Under the results annotation, we have two result annotations. The result annotations have the **name** that correspond to the outcome of the execute method. They also contain a location as to which view should be served corresponding to return value from execute().
- The next annotation is the **Action** annotation. This is used to decorate the execute() method. The Action method also takes in a value which is the URL on which the action is invoked.
- Finally, I have used two **validation** annotations. I have configured the required field validator on **name** field and the integer range validator on the **age** field. I have also specified a custom message for the validations.

Configuration Files:

We really do not need **struts.xml** configuration file, so let us remove this file and let us check the content of **web.xml** file:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
    xmlns:web="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_2_5.xsd"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
    http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_3_0.xsd"
    >

    <display-name>Struts 2</display-name>
    <welcome-file-list>
        <welcome-file>index.jsp</welcome-file>
    </welcome-file-list>

    <filter>
        <filter-name>struts2</filter-name>
        <filter-class>
            org.apache.struts2.dispatcher.FilterDispatcher
        </filter-class>
        <init-param>
            <param-name>struts.devMode</param-name>
            <param-value>true</param-value>
        </init-param>
    </filter>

    <filter-mapping>
        <filter-name>struts2</filter-name>
        <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
    </filter-mapping>
</web-app>

```

Now, right click on the project name and click **Export > WAR File** to create a War file. Then deploy this WAR in the Tomcat's webapps directory. Finally, start Tomcat server and try to access URL <http://localhost:8080/HelloWorldStruts2/index.jsp>. This will give you following screen:

Now do not enter any required information, just click on **Submit** button. You will see following result:

Enter the required information but enter a wrong From field, let us say name as "test" and age as 30, and finally click on **Submit** button. You will see following result:

Struts 2 Annotations Types:

Struts 2 applications can use Java 5 annotations as an alternative to XML and Java properties configuration. You can check the list of most important annotations related to different categories:

[Struts 2 Annotations Types.](#)